

1 **I. Screening Standard**

2 Federal law requires a court to conduct an initial screening of a civil complaint
3 filed by a self-represented prisoner seeking a waiver of the prepayment of the filing
4 fee. In this screening, a court shall dismiss the case at any time if the court
5 determines that the action:

- 6 (i) is frivolous or malicious;
7 (ii) fails to state a claim on which relief may be granted; or
8 (iii) seeks monetary relief against a defendant who is immune from such relief.⁵

9 To determine whether a complaint states a valid claim for relief, courts
10 consider whether the complaint contains sufficient factual matter that, if accepted
11 as true, “state[s] a claim to relief that is plausible on its face.”⁶ In conducting its
12 review, a court must liberally construe a self-represented plaintiff’s pleading and
13 give the plaintiff the benefit of the doubt.⁷ Before a court may dismiss any portion
14 of a complaint for failure to state a claim upon which relief may be granted, the court
15 must provide the plaintiff with a statement of the deficiencies in the complaint and
16 an opportunity to amend or otherwise address the problems, unless to do so would
17 be futile.⁸ Futility exists when “the allegation of other facts consistent with the
18 challenged pleading could not possibly cure the deficiency[.]”⁹

19 **II. Discussion**

20 Plaintiff alleges due process violations pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983 against
21 three child support specialists with the State of Alaska’s Child Support Services

22 ⁵ 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2)(B); *see also* 28 U.S.C. § 1915A(a), (b).

23 ⁶ *Ashcroft v. Iqbal*, 556 U.S. 662, 678 (2009) (citing *Bell Atlantic Corp. v. Twombly*, 550
24 U.S. 544, 570 (2007)). In making this determination, a court may consider “materials that
are submitted with and attached to the Complaint.” *United States v. Corinthian Colleges*,
25 655 F.3d 984, 999 (9th Cir. 2011) (citing *Lee v. L.A.*, 250 F.3d 668, 688 (9th Cir. 2001)).

26 ⁷ *See Hebbe v. Pliler*, 627 F.3d 338, 342 (9th Cir. 2010) (citing *Bretz v. Kelman*, 773 F.2d
1026, 1027 n.1 (9th Cir. 1985) (en banc)).

27 ⁸ *See Gordon v. City of Oakland*, 627 F.3d 1092, 1094 (9th Cir. 2010) (citing *Albrecht v.*
Lund, 845 F.2d 193, 195 (9th Cir. 1988)).

28 ⁹ *See Schreiber Distributing Co. v. Serv-Well Furniture Co.*, 806 F.2d 1393, 1401 (9th Cir.
1986).

1 Division. Plaintiff's Amended Complaint does not fully satisfy Rule 8 of Federal Civil
2 Procedure pleading requirements as it relates to his demand for relief, nor does it
3 fully meet the elemental pleading requirements of a civil rights action under § 1983,
4 specifically as it relates to the capacity in which Defendants are sued and the relief
5 Plaintiff seeks. Accordingly, the Court dismisses the Amended Complaint, but grants
6 leave to amend in accordance with the guidance provided in this order.

7 **A. Amended Complaint**

8 Plaintiff brings suit against Child Support Specialists Chelsea Gorup, Viola
9 Hartley, and Paula Baker.¹⁰ Plaintiff sues Defendants in their individual and official
10 capacities.¹¹ Broadly, Plaintiff alleges that the implementation of his child support
11 obligations violates his Fourteenth Amendment due process rights.¹²

12 In Claim One, Plaintiff alleges that from July 21, 2011, to July 1, 2022,
13 Defendant Gorup, "along with an unknown justice," violated his right to due
14 process.¹³ Plaintiff alleges that "an invalid court order stemming from a secret
15 hearing without any notice" imposed child support obligations on him pursuant to
16 Alaska Statute 11.51.120(d).¹⁴ Broadly, Plaintiff alleges that these child support
17 obligations have been implemented "at random and not even used to the care of the
18 children alleged"; "left my wife and I destitute and homeless"; imposed claims or
19 liens on property; and "taken emergency relief money."¹⁵

20 In Claim Two, Plaintiff alleges that from May 23, 2006, to July 1, 2022,
21 Defendant Hartley, "along with an unknown justice," violated his right to due
22 process.¹⁶ Plaintiff alleges that "[o]ver \$40,000.00 [in child support has been]
23 collected and \$0 has been paid to my son and his mother causing [irreparable] injury

24 ¹⁰ Docket 5 at 2.

25 ¹¹ *Id.*

26 ¹² *Id.* at 3-5.

27 ¹³ *Id.* at 3.

28 ¹⁴ *Id.*

¹⁵ *Id.*

¹⁶ *Id.* at 4.

1 to a father son dynamic.”¹⁷ Plaintiff further alleges that the “agency” has placed
2 liens on taxes, accounts, and his inherited lands, and that “[Defendant Hartley] has
3 even allowed the collection of money not even owed . . . [and] has been collecting in
4 part of California, Texas and Nevada based on the same ex parte proceeding
5 described in claim 1.”¹⁸

6 In Claim Three, Plaintiff alleges that from May 23, 2006, to July 1, 2022,
7 Defendant Baker, “along with an unknown justice,” violated his right to due
8 process.¹⁹ Plaintiff alleges Defendant Baker allowed “collections of money not even
9 owed from multiple states.”²⁰

10 For relief, Plaintiff requests: 1) \$56,000.00 in damages; 2) \$2,500,000.00 in
11 punitive damages; 3) an order to “close all cases and cease action return all
12 property”; and 4) “pay all court and legal costs as well as taxes etc. Return all
13 collected property.”²¹

14 **B. Failure to State a Claim**

15 Rule 8 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure instructs that a complaint must
16 contain a “short and plain statement of the claim showing that the [complainant] is
17 entitled to relief.” A complaint should set out each claim for relief separately and
18 identify (1) the specific harm that Plaintiff is alleging has occurred to him, (2) when
19 that harm occurred, (3) where that harm was caused, and (4) who he is alleging
20 caused that specific harm to him. Importantly, a complaint must also include a
21 demand for the relief sought.²² This requires that a complaint articulate what relief
22 a plaintiff requests, for example money damages, injunctive relief, or some other
23 equitable remedy.

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25 ¹⁷ *Id.*

26 ¹⁸ *Id.*

27 ¹⁹ *Id.* at 5.

28 ²⁰ *Id.*

²¹ *Id.* at 8.

²² Fed. R. Civ. P. 8(a)(3).

1 Factual allegations may not be speculative but must plead “factual content
2 that allows the court to draw the reasonable inference that the defendant is liable
3 for the misconduct alleged.”²³ While a complaint need not contain every precise,
4 factual detail, “unadorned, the defendant-unlawfully-harmed-me accusation[s]” are
5 insufficient to state a claim.²⁴ A complaint is insufficiently pled if it offers “naked
6 assertions devoid of further factual enhancement.”²⁵ A complaint that offers legal
7 conclusions or a simple recitation of the elements of a cause of action does not meet
8 the required pleading standard.

9 Plaintiff’s Amended Complaint lacks a permissible demand of relief because
10 he sues Defendants in both their individual and official capacities and seeks
11 damages. Defendants sued in their official capacities may only be sued for injunctive
12 relief, not damages. While Plaintiff’s demand for damages is clear, the type of
13 injunctive relief he may be seeking as required for any official capacity claims is not
14 sufficiently articulated to meet Rule 8 pleading requirements. If Plaintiff chooses to
15 file a second amended complaint, he must select the appropriate capacity and
16 corresponding relief for each Defendant.

17 **C. Civil Rights Claims Under 42 U.S.C. § 1983**

18 Claims under 42 U.S.C. § 1983 have specific required elements that a plaintiff
19 must plead. Section 1983 is a federal statute that “is not itself a source of substantive
20 rights,” but provides “a method for vindicating rights [found] elsewhere.”²⁶
21 Constitutional rights are those conferred by the U.S. Constitution to individual
22 citizens. Section 1983 can be used as a mechanism for enforcing the rights
23 guaranteed by a particular federal statute only if (1) the statute creates enforceable
24 rights and (2) Congress has not foreclosed the possibility of a § 1983 remedy for
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26 ²³ *Ashcroft v. Iqbal*, 556 U.S. 662, 678 (2009).

27 ²⁴ *Id.*

28 ²⁵ *Id.* (internal citations and quotations omitted).

²⁶ *Graham v. Connor*, 490 U.S. 386, 393-94 (1989) (quoting *Baker v. McCollan*, 443 U.S.
137, 144 n.3 (1979))

1 violations of the statute in question.²⁷ Section 1983 does not provide a cause of
2 action for violations of state law.²⁸

3 In order to plead a proper § 1983 claim, a plaintiff must allege plausible facts
4 that if proven would establish each of the required elements of: “(1) a violation of
5 rights protected by the Constitution or created by federal statute, (2) proximately
6 caused (3) by conduct of a ‘person’ (4) acting under color of state law.”²⁹ At present,
7 Plaintiff’s Amended Complaint alleges sufficient facts to meet these core elements.

8 Importantly in a § 1983 action, claims must demonstrate causation, or show
9 how the alleged defendant, acting under color of state law, violated the plaintiff’s
10 federal rights. A person deprives another of a federal constitutional or statutory
11 right, “within the meaning of § 1983, ‘if he does an affirmative act, participates in
12 another’s affirmative act, or omits to perform an act which he is legally required to
13 do that causes the deprivation of which complaint is made.’”³⁰ The required causal
14 connection “may be established when an official sets in motion a ‘series of acts by
15 others which the actor knows or reasonably should know would cause others to
16 inflict’ constitutional harms.”³¹

17 Section 1983 requires that a defendant must be “acting under the color of state
18 law.”³² To act under the color of state law, a complaint must allege that the
19 defendants acted with state authority as state actors.³³ The question of whether a
20 person who has allegedly caused a constitutional injury was acting under the color
21 of state law is a factual determination.³⁴ A defendant has acted under color of state
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23 ²⁷ *Blessing v. Freestone*, 520 U.S. 329, 340-41 (1997); *Dittman v. California*, 191 F.3d 1020,
1027-28 (9th Cir. 1999).

24 ²⁸ *Galen v. Cty. of Los Angeles*, 477 F.3d 652, 662 (9th Cir. 2007).

25 ²⁹ *Crumpton v. Gates*, 947 F.2d 1418, 1420 (9th Cir. 1991).

26 ³⁰ *Preschooler II v. Clark Cty. Sch. Bd. Of Trs.*, 479 F.3d 1175, 1183 (9th Cir. 2007) (quoting
Johnson v. Duffy, 588 F.2d 740, 743 (9th Cir. 1978)).

27 ³¹ *Preschooler II*, 479 F.3d at 1183 (quoting *Johnson*, 588 F.2d at 743).

28 ³² *West v. Atkins*, 487 U.S. 42, 49 (1988).

³³ *West*, 487 U.S. at 49 (1988) (quoting *United States v. Classic*, 313 U.S. 299, 326 (1941)).

³⁴ *See Brunette v. Humane Soc’y of Ventura Cty.*, 294 F.3d 1205, 1209 (9th Cir. 2002).

1 law where he or she has “exercised power ‘possessed by the virtue of state law and
2 made possible only because the wrongdoer is clothed with the authority of state
3 law.’”³⁵ As alleged, Defendants work for the State of Alaska’s Child Support Services
4 Division; accordingly, this element has been met.

5 **i. Capacity**

6 In a § 1983 action, a state actor defendant may be sued in either an individual
7 or an official capacity. The Amended Complaint names Defendants in both their
8 individual and official capacities, and impermissibly seeks damages from official
9 capacity defendants.

10 **a. Individual Capacity**

11 In order for a defendant to be individually liable under § 1983, that defendant
12 must personally participate in an alleged rights deprivation.³⁶ “In a § 1983 action,
13 the plaintiff must also demonstrate that the defendant’s conduct was the actionable
14 cause of the claimed injury.”³⁷ A defendant sued in her individual capacity may be
15 held liable for money damages.³⁸ In order for Plaintiff to sue a defendant in an
16 individual capacity, he must allege facts as to each defendant that if proven would
17 demonstrate that the named defendant (1) personally participated in depriving
18 Plaintiff of his rights and (2) that the defendant’s actions caused Plaintiff’s injury.

19 **b. Official Capacity**

20 In a § 1983 action, a plaintiff may sue a defendant in an official capacity as an
21 alternate way of pleading a claim against the governmental entity for which that
22 individual is an officer or employee.³⁹ A plaintiff suing a defendant in her official
23 capacity is not required to allege the “named official's personal involvement in the

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25 ³⁵ *West*, 487 U.S. at 49 (internal citations omitted); *see also Tongol v. Usery*, 601 F.2d 1091,
26 1097 (9th Cir. 1979) (establishing that when state officials are administering a federal
funded program, the state officials are still acting under the color of state law).

27 ³⁶ *Avalos v. Baca*, 596 F.3d 583, 587 (9th Cir. 2010).

28 ³⁷ *Harper v. City of Los Angeles*, 533 F.3d 1010, 1026 (9th Cir. 2008).

³⁸ *See Mitchell v. Washington*, 818 F.3d 436, 442 (9th Cir. 2016).

³⁹ *Kentucky v. Graham*, 473 U.S. 159, 165 (1985); *Hafer v. Melo*, 502 U.S. 21, 27 (1991).

1 acts or omissions constituting the alleged constitutional violation.”⁴⁰ Instead, a
2 plaintiff must only (1) “identify the law or policy challenged” and (2) “name the
3 official within the entity who can appropriately respond to injunctive relief.”⁴¹
4 However, a defendant sued in her official capacity may not be sued for damages,
5 only for injunctive relief.⁴² In order for Plaintiff to sue a defendant in their official
6 capacity, he must (1) identify the policy he challenges and (2) demonstrate that that
7 particular defendant is able to respond to the injunctive relief he requests.

8 As stated above, if Plaintiff chooses to file a second amended complaint, he
9 must select the appropriate capacity and corresponding relief for each Defendant.

10 **ii. Fourteenth Amendment Due Process**

11 **a. Protected Property Interest**

12 The Due Process Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment of the U.S. Constitution
13 provides that no state shall “deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without
14 due process of law.”⁴³ A deprivation of property in violation of the Due Process
15 Clause may be either a substantive or procedural claim. For either type of claim, a
16 plaintiff must establish they have been deprived of a protected property interest and
17 that the state’s procedures did not comply with due process.⁴⁴

18 To succeed on a procedural due process claim, a plaintiff must demonstrate:
19 1) a property interest protected by the Constitution; 2) a deprivation of that interest
20 by the state; and 3) a lack of process.⁴⁵ At the fundamental level, procedural due
21 process requires “some kind of notice” and “some kind of hearing” before a state can
22 deprive a person of a protected property interest.⁴⁶ To succeed on a substantive due
23 process claim, a plaintiff must demonstrate: 1) a deprivation of a protected property

24 ⁴⁰ *Hartmann v. Cal. Dep’t of Corr. & Rehab.*, 707 F.3d 1114, 1127 (9th Cir. 2013).

25 ⁴¹ *Id.*

26 ⁴² *Will v. Mich. Dep’t. of State Police*, 491 U.S. 58, 71 n.10.

27 ⁴³ U.S. Const. amend. XIV § 1.

28 ⁴⁴ *American Manufacturers Mut. Ins. Co. v. Sullivan*, 526 U.S. 40, 59 (1999).

⁴⁵ *Shanks v. Dressel*, 540 F.3d 1082, 1090 (9th Cir. 2008).

⁴⁶ *Zinerman v. Burch*, 494 U.S. 113, 127-28 (1990).

1 interest, and 2) that the defendant's conduct shocks the conscience and offends "the
2 community's sense of fair play and decency."⁴⁷

3 Plaintiff appears to allege sufficient facts to establish a violation of his due
4 process rights under the Fourteenth Amendment as they relate to a protected
5 property interest.

6 **b. Interference with Parent-Child Relationship**

7 Parents and children possess a liberty interest in companionship and society
8 with each other, which is protected by the Due Process Clause.⁴⁸ A claim of
9 interference with the parent-child relationship may be brought as either a
10 procedural due process claim or a substantive due process claim. Procedural due
11 process claims typically arise when a state official removes a child from her parent's
12 care. For such claims, "[t]he Fourteenth Amendment guarantees that parents will
13 not be separated from their children without due process of law except in
14 emergencies."⁴⁹ Substantive due process claims typically involve egregious conduct
15 or the use of excessive force. But official conduct only violates substantive due
16 process when it "shocks the conscience."⁵⁰ There are two standards under the
17 overarching test of whether the official's conduct "shocks the conscience": the more
18 demanding "purpose to harm" standard and the lesser "deliberate indifference"
19 standard.⁵¹ To determine which of the two standards govern, courts look at the
20 context of the events leading to the deprivation.⁵²

21 In Claim Two, Plaintiff alleges "irreparable injury to the father son dynamic"

22 ⁴⁷ *Marsh v. Cnty of San Diego*, 680 F.3d 1148, 1154 (9th Cir. 2012) (relying on *Rochin v.*
23 *California*, 342 U.S. 165, 172-73 (1952)).

24 ⁴⁸ *Smith v. City of Fontana*, 818 F.2d 1411, 1418 (9th Cir. 1987), *overruled on other grounds*
25 *by Hodgers-Durgin v. de la Vina*, 199 F.3d 1037 (9th Cir. 1999) (en banc); *Kelson v. City of*
26 *Springfield*, 767 F.2d 651, 654 (9th Cir. 1985).

27 ⁴⁹ *Rogers v. County of San Joaquin*, 487 F.3d 1288, 1294 (9th Cir. 2007) (quoting *Mabe v.*
28 *San Bernardino Cnty., Dep't of Pub. Soc. Servs.*, 237 F.3d 1101, 1107 (9th Cir. 2001)).

⁵⁰ *Gantt v. City of Los Angeles*, 717 F.3d 702, 707 (9th Cir. 2013) (citing *Wilkinson v.*
Torres, 610 F.3d 546, 554 (9th Cir. 2010)).

⁵¹ *Porter v. Osborn*, 546 F.3d 1131, 1137 (9th Cir. 2008).

⁵² *See Id.*

1 because of the child support improperly taken from him, without due process, and
2 the misuse of those funds.⁵³ Plaintiff appears to allege sufficient facts to establish a
3 violation of his substantive due process rights under the Fourteenth Amendment as
4 it relates to a protected liberty interest.

5 **D. Subject Matter Jurisdiction**

6 Because Plaintiff challenges his child support obligations without sufficient
7 factual detail, the Court cannot determine at this time whether it has subject matter
8 jurisdiction over this action. First, the Court cautions Plaintiff that to the extent he
9 seeks to challenge the state court order and judgment of his child support
10 obligations, the Court may have to abstain because federal district courts do not have
11 appellate jurisdiction over state courts.⁵⁴ Second, if Plaintiff has ongoing state court
12 actions regarding the support or custody of his children, this Court may have to
13 abstain because federal district courts may not interfere with ongoing enforcement
14 proceedings in state courts.⁵⁵

15 **III. CONCLUSION**

16 Plaintiff's Amended Complaint does not fully satisfy the Rule 8 pleading
17 requirements as it relates to his demand for relief, nor does it fully meet the
18 elemental pleading requirements of a civil rights action under § 1983, specifically as
19 it relates to the capacity in which Defendants are sued and the corresponding relief
20 Plaintiff seeks. Accordingly, the Court dismisses the Amended Complaint, but grants
21 leave to amend in accordance with the guidance provided above.

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24 ⁵³ Dkt. 5 at 4.

25 ⁵⁴ *Rooker v. Fidelity Trust Co.*, 263 U.S. 413 (1923); *District of Columbia Court of Appeals v.*
26 *Feldman*, 460 U.S. 462 (1983) (establishing the *Rooker-Feldman* doctrine that federal
27 district courts lack subject-matter jurisdiction to hear an appeal from a state court); *see*
28 *also Lance v. Dennis*, 546 U.S. 459, 464 (2006) (per curiam); quoting *Exxon Mobil Corp. v.*
Saudi Basic Industries Corp., 544 U.S. 280, 284 (2005).

⁵⁵ *Sprint Communications, Inc. v. Jacobs*, 571 U.S. 69, 72-73 (2013) (extending the
abstention principles established in *Younger v. Harris*, 401 U.S. 37 (1971) to civil matters).

1 **IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED:**

2 **1.** The Amended Complaint is dismissed for failure to state a claim upon which
3 relief can be granted. The Court grants leave to amend.

4 **2.** The Prisoner's Application to Waive Prepayment of the Filing Fee at Docket 2
5 is **GRANTED**. Should Plaintiff state a claim in his amended pleadings, a separate fee
6 order shall issue. The Court cautions Plaintiff that the Court may only waive
7 prepayment of the \$402.00 filing fee and that the entire fee must be collected
8 incrementally in accordance with 28 U.S.C. 1915(b).

9 **3.** Motion Requesting Volunteer Attorney at Docket 6 is **DENIED AS**
10 **PREMATURE**. However, the Court advises Plaintiff that generally a person has no
11 federal right to an appointed attorney in a civil action.⁵⁶ Additionally, although the
12 Court may request a volunteer attorney in exceptional cases, it has no power to make
13 a mandatory appointment.⁵⁷

14 **4.** The Motion for Summary Judgment at Docket 8 is **DENIED AS PREMATURE**,
15 because there is no operative complaint. Further, a motion for summary judgment
16 must comply with Rule 56 of Federal Civil Procedure and traditionally occurs after
17 discovery and evidence gathering has occurred.

18 **5.** The Motion for Relaxation of Rules at Docket 9 is **DENIED**. A self-represented
19 litigant is bound by the same procedural rules that govern other litigants.⁵⁸ A court
20 may act with leniency towards a self-represented litigant for procedural violations,
21 but the litigant is not excused from the rules that govern court proceedings.⁵⁹ To
22 the extent that Plaintiff is concerned regarding service, there is no operative
23 complaint to serve upon Defendants at this time. Should Plaintiff state actionable

24 ⁵⁶ See *Turner v. Rogers*, 564 U.S. 431, 441, 131 S.Ct. 2507, 2516 (2011) (“[T]he Sixth
25 Amendment does not govern civil cases.”); *Palmer v. Valdez*, 560 F.3d 965, 970 (9th Cir.
26 2009) (“Generally, a person has no right to counsel in civil actions.”).

27 ⁵⁷ *Mallard v. U.S. Dist. Court for S. Dist. of Iowa*, 490 U.S. 296, 301-08 (1989).

28 ⁵⁸ *King v. Atiyeh*, 814 F.2d 565, 567 (9th Cir. 1987), *overruled on other grounds by Lacey v. Maricopa Cty.*, 693 F.3d 896 (9th Cir. 2012).

⁵⁹ *Motoyama v. Hawaii, Dept. of Transp.*, 864 F.Supp.2d 965, 976 (2012).

claims in amended pleadings, the Court will issue an order giving guidance on proper service at that time.

6. Plaintiff has until **November 14, 2022** to file either:

a. Second Amended Complaint, in which Plaintiff restates his claims with additional factual details. Any Second Amended Complaint *should be on the Court's form*, which is being provided to Plaintiff with this order. An amended complaint replaces the prior complaint in its entirety.⁶⁰

b. Notice of Voluntary Dismissal, in which Plaintiff elects to withdraw his action and preserve his claims for litigation at a later date.

7. If Plaintiff does not file either a Second Amended Complaint or a Notice of Voluntary Dismissal by **November 14, 2022**, this case may be dismissed without further notice to Plaintiff.⁶¹

8. Each litigant is responsible for keeping a copy of each document filed with the Court. When a litigant mails a document to the Court, the litigant will receive a Notice of Electronic Filing ("NEF") from the Court that will indicate when that document was filed on the docket and the docket number of the document. Copies of documents that have been filed with the Court may be obtained from the Clerk's Office for \$0.50 per page. In the event of special circumstances or serious financial need, a party may file a motion asking for the cost of copies to be waived or reduced.

9. At all times, Plaintiff must keep the Court informed of any change of address. Such notice shall be titled "NOTICE OF CHANGE OF ADDRESS." This notice must not include any requests for any other relief, and it must be served on any Defendant's attorney who makes an appearance in this case. Failure to file a notice of change of address may result in the dismissal of this case under Rule 41(b) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.

10. The Clerk of Court is directed to send Plaintiff the following forms with this

⁶⁰ Local Civil Rule 15.1.

⁶¹ See Fed. R. Civ. P. 41(b).

1 Order: (1) PS01 Prisoner's Civil Rights Complaint with "SECOND AMENDED"; (2)
2 form PS21, Pro Se Notice; (3) form PS 12, Pro Se Motion; (4) form PS23, Notice of
3 Change of Address; and (5) the District Court's handbook, "REPRESENTING YOURSELF IN
4 ALASKA'S FEDERAL COURT."

5 DATED this 13th day of October, 2022 at Anchorage, Alaska.

7 s/ Kyle F. Reardon
8 KYLE F. REARDON
9 United States Magistrate Judge
10 District of Alaska
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